

WHO STABBED KIDO?

NO EVIDENCE PROVING THAT ACCUSED DID

Sasaki The Alleged Kau Murderer, Brought Here To-day on W. G. Hall Along With Witnesses.

Fuji Sasaki who is alleged to have murdered Kutarō Kido at Punahoa the night of December 28 was brought from Kau this morning on the steamer W. G. Hall and lodged in the prison to await the action of the grand jury on his case. With the prisoner were brought five other Japanese who were witnesses in the case. In default of \$500 bonds each they were taken to the jail to insure their appearance at the trial of the defendant.

This case is the one in which Chester Doyle distinguished himself by assisting the prosecution and having the prisoner bound over. While there is very strong evidence against Sasaki, there is one material point which the prosecution has thus far failed to prove, the fact that Sasaki inflicted the wound which is claimed to have been the cause of Kido's death.

It appears that one of the Japanese fishermen lost a boat and to his surprise recovered it, so, to celebrate his good fortune, gave a luau to which he invited a number of his countrymen. During the course of the entertainment, Sasaki and Kido began to quarrel in one of the smaller rooms in which were several Japanese. The two men went into a larger room and continued the fight. Sasaki threw the other man on a bed. Kido grabbed up an iron water bucket and Sasaki caught a glass bottle and struck the other man over the head with it making a bad wound. Several of the Japanese tried to separate the pair of fighters, but got cut by the broken bottle. Finally, Kido was driven out of the house. Soon after a Japanese woman came into the house and said that Kido was outside, dead.

Considerable trouble was experienced by Deputy Sheriff F. C. Eaton in securing a surgeon to perform the autopsy. Finally Dr. Thompson was asked to come but refused, the officer stated, to attend unless he was guaranteed a fee of \$50. When such guarantee was given by Sheriff Andrews, Thompson performed the autopsy. Thompson gave as his opinion that death had not been caused by the wound on the head, but by a wound made in the heart by some sharp instrument. Sheriff Eaton thinks that a pair of bloody shears found near the body, was used to inflict this wound but neither Thompson nor Doyle are of this belief.

Although half a dozen Japanese were examined at the coroner's inquest, there was no evidence secured to connect Sasaki with the wound in the heart. In fact, the evidence went to show that Sasaki had remained inside the house after Kido had been thrust outside. Sasaki was detained by his countrymen until the arrival of the officers. He was committed on a charge of murder in the first degree.

The murdered man had cooked for W. W. Goodale for five years. The jury returned a verdict simply to the effect that Sasaki had killed Kido, but made no reference to either the heart or head wounds.

OVERDUE SHIP ARRIVES.
The overdue Norwegian ship Prince Louis arrived this morning from Newcastle. The vessel was out 55 days which is the longest passage reported in many months. Contrary winds and calms were the cause of the delay. Nothing of unusual interest happened during the voyage.

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Gruehagens fine candles, none better to be had at the Fountain Ice Cream and Confectionery Department of Wall, Nichols Co., Ltd.

FINEST IN THE CITY.
The Siles Barber Shop possesses the finest baths ever publicly opened in this city.

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Look out for the searchlight on the Heights.

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THE ROOMS OF THE BOSTON BUILDING ARE NEARLY ALL TAKEN.
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SHIPPING LAST YEAR

THERE WERE LARGE NUMBER OF ARRIVALS.

American Shipping Naturally is Greatly in the Lead—British Mail Steamers Increase Showing of That Country.

The year 1901, was a very busy one in shipping circles. A very large number of arrivals and departures at this port were recorded, consisting of American, British, German, French, Italian, Norwegian, Austrian and Japanese bottoms. The greatest number were American vessels of course, although the British register shows up very well in the steamship business. The total number of arrivals was 645 for the year ending December 31, but the departures were not quite so many numbering only 635. This slight discrepancy can be accounted for by the fact that there have been quite a number of arrivals recently, all of which are still in port and will not get away to their various destinations before any where from a couple of days to a month, while a few of the vessels arriving last year remained here.

In the matter of the records, the steamships lead with 191 to their credit. This showing is made of course by the frequent arrivals of the various mail boats plying between San Francisco and the Colonies, and the Orient, or Victoria and the Colonies. The schooners are next on the list with 121 arrivals, then the barks, with 111, ships, 65; barkentines, 61; transports, 30; warships, 8; naval ships, 6; brigantines, 5 and brigs, 2. This showing does not mean that these were all different vessels, for such was not the case. Many of the arrivals given are of the same vessel as the records were taken of their arrivals after each regular trip between here and San Francisco or here and other ports.

Were it not for the regular passenger steamships, the British flag would make but a poor showing for, during the twelve months, only 10 British sailing bottoms arrived here. The same fact is true of the German vessels, as only 8 arrived in Honolulu. One French vessel came, one Norwegian, and two Italian. The remainder are American vessels and inasmuch as most of the trade is between here and the coast there is no opportunity for other vessels to try to compete. The tables show very effectively the influence that the American laws have had on the shipping interests of these islands.

The heaviest month of arrivals was July with 65 and the lowest, May with 46. Of the battleships which came, there were two visits of the Philadelphia, two of the Wisconsin, one of the Petrel, one of the Denington, one of the Austrian boat Bonanza one from the Oregon and one from the training ship Mohican.

During the year, the old bark Topgallant arrived in distress and was condemned and dismantled. The bark Empire was destroyed off Hawaii by fire. Among the other arrivals which did not depart to any foreign or Pacific port was the schooner Twilight. She was sold at auction and, after being repaired, has since been kept in the inter-island trade. The little schooner Charles Levi Woodbury was brought down from the Sound and is now in the inter-island trade also. The steamer Hannibal was brought from San Francisco as an addition to the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's fleet.

There have been comparatively few losses of life in island wrecks during the past year. A number of inter-island boats have been lost but no lives were sacrificed. Among those wrecked were the schooners Surprise, Blanche and Ella, Mille Morris, Alice Kimball, Golden Gate and steamer Upolu. The Alice Kimball and the Golden Gate were subsequently saved.

A GOOD APPETIZER.
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Selling wall paper is a pleasure to us, aside from the money in it, for the way people are pleased with the richness of our stock. Real's.

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OUTSIDE THE PALE

MEMBERS OF SECOND CONGREGATION SCHISMATICS.

They And the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh to Be Mere Individuals After The Ninth.

The members of the second congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral, with their clergy and all other members or supposed members of the Anglican church in Hawaii, who have not signed the roll of registration as opened by Bishop Willis, by the ninth inst, will be no longer considered members of the Anglican church when that body is formally passed into the hands of the American Episcopal bishops, but will be merely individuals with no license to preach or privileges as communicants, being in fact in the same position as any persons who "refuse to go to church and sulk at home instead."

This is the standpoint taken by Bishop Willis this morning in an interview secured at his home on the Iolani College grounds on Bates street. Bishop Willis expressed himself as being very much engrossed in work, owing to his absence last week on Maui where he had gone on matters connected with the Chinese mission on that island. His desk was covered with proof sheets of printed matter which he was busy correcting.

"You saw the outcome of the meeting," said the bishop. In response to a query as to the present position of affairs, "I consider that equivalent to a flat refusal. The registration rolls are open until the ninth, but I do not anticipate that they will sign."

"When I first gave the second congregation the sanction to exist, it was because at that time the city was not large enough for two parishes. Now however look at it! There is ample room and St. Clements should have been the church of that second parish had matters gone along in due form."

"As far as the present attitude of the second congregation and Mr. Mackintosh is concerned, I am much disappointed in being unable to hand over the church undivided, as I had hoped and planned. It is however largely a personal matter and action against myself. The friends of Mr. Mackintosh are desirous of his being installed as the head of all the church affairs down here and are pushing the matter to the issue of all or nothing." and the slight quality of the bishop's emphasis suggested that he had no doubt as to the outcome. "I feel that I have been most liberal in my offers. We have always chosen January as the elective months in these islands instead of waiting until Easter as they do in the States. Had the second congregation raised no issue they could have secured the majority in lay matters without any trouble. As regards Mr. Mackintosh I have several times made him offers which, had they been accepted would have resulted, in his now being the dean of the cathedral. These offers of course depended on his giving up his duties with the school, as the proper carrying out of the church's demands would not have been compatible with a continuance of services rendered to the state. The school was retained however."

"I have also made offers to him whereby an honorable position in the church would be secured to him the duties of which would not interfere with his state affairs and emoluments. Had his friends desired to form a canonry for Mr. Mackintosh I would not have withheld my consent. But, as I said before, they wish all or nothing, and no man can serve the state in scholastic matters to the extent practised by Mr. Mackintosh and at the same time be at the head of the church. I am sure the American church will agree with me on that point and American members as well."

"As I pointed out to a deputation that waited upon me, some fresh argument might be opened if they could show me a single precedent in the American church where a clergymen stood in the position of Mr. Mackintosh drawing a considerable part of his income from the state and enjoying high office or any office in the church."

"Mr. Mackintosh is in the position of the many schoolmasters of public and private schools in England and elsewhere who are the headmasters of these establishments but are not endowed with clerical powers of preaching by their bishop. Without clerical appointment and without license, Mr. Mackintosh will have no power to preach to his friends. I feel that I have done as in my power to simplify and straighten matters but if they continue to sulk and flatly refuse to come into the church why there is an end of the matter as far as the Episcopal church is concerned. The clergy will be chosen and all appointments made this month and for several months the members who have placed themselves outside the pale will have no power to vote upon or influence church affairs."

"I have nothing definite to say about remaining or returning," concluded the bishop, "there is nothing for me to stay for, although I am much attached to the place by long association, my chief desire is concerning this college property, as to whether the church wishes to purchase the same from me."

ROTH'S NEW STORE.
S. Roth, tailor, has secured larger and better quarters and is now located in the store on Fort street, next to Hobson Drug Company, and formerly occupied by the Golden Rule Bazaar.

PEARL HARBOR CANE

MANAGER LOW TESTIFIES BEFORE ESTEE.

Many Wrangles Between the Lawyers. Interesting Testimony About Honolulu Plantation This Morning.

The attorneys for the Honolulu Plantation Company this morning placed Manager Low on the stand, to testify as to the value of the property being condemned for the Pearl Harbor naval station. The case drags very slowly, objections following one another very fast, so that the testimony is of much less volume than the legal arguments. Judge Estee is following strictly the rule of law he laid down in the former case, on which an appeal is being taken. Under this rule all testimony as to what the land might be expected to produce is disallowed. The defendants in both cases have sought constantly to prove by expert evidence and comparison with similar lands, what the land under dispute will produce in sugar cane, but in such case the evidence has been ruled out, and the records are full of exceptions on the point.

Manager Low gave something of a surprise this morning by testifying that he had seen cane growing on the land. The defense seemed to be about to get in the much desired testimony after Low had stated that he had seen and studied cane on the land. In answer to a question by Silliman he stated that he was able to say what the land would produce, but Dunne interposed with an objection.

"The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that the amount of production cannot be proved in such a case as this," said Judge Estee, "because it depends upon the manner of cultivation, the climatic conditions and other things."

Silliman remarked that he was not aware of any such Supreme Court decision, and noted an exception to the ruling. Manager Low stated that the Honolulu plantation had leased the land 3 1/2 years ago. The company had cleared the land that was good for sugar cane, plowed 260 acres with a double steam plow, cleared 168 acres of rocks and laid pipe lines, sunk a well and erected two stores and buildings for laborers, quarters for mules, etc.

"What is the value of the clearing?" asked Silliman.

"It was \$30 an acre," said the manager. "There were 340 acres cleared at \$30 an acre."

Dunne made an objection and the testimony as to the value of the clearing was stricken out. Low explained the tax returns which had been introduced in evidence stating that they had nothing to do with the value of the land.

Under cross-examination he stated that he was manager of the plantation and a large owner, receiving a salary of \$5,000 a year, and had a deep personal interest in the result of the suit. "Did you take any part in the preparation of the case?" asked Dunne.

"Yes, I took part. I educated Mr. Silliman in the sugar business, and he educated me in the law," said the witness.

"Have you ever seen a crop of cane growing on the land in question?" "That depends upon what you call a crop. I have seen sugar growing on one acre, and studied it."

This answer was followed by a wrangle about whether the cane was a "crop" and efforts by Dunne to get a categorical answer to the question. The answer as given was finally accepted.

Dunne next wanted to know if there was not a clause in the Honolulu Plantation company's contract with the railroad company, by which freight rates were to be reduced 50 cents a ton, if Pearl Harbor was opened. He finally found that there was a clause to the effect that rates should be rearranged, when the harbor was opened.

The manager testified that Honolulu Plantation had 4,400 acres in cane, and that the land in dispute was a part of the plantation's acreage of over 8,000 acres, that the value of the defendant's interest in the land condemned was \$400,000, and that the company was preparing to plant cane on the land.

Dunne introduced a paper, in Low's hand-writing, which stated that there were 342 acres of cane land in the condemned tract, and 315 acres that could not be cultivated. Silliman objected that the paper was of no value, as no claim had ever been made that there were more than 342 acres of cane land in the tract. The paper was allowed to go in.

WILL CLEAR WIRES

TELEPHONIC AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS BENEFITED.

Government Possession of Alarm System—Will Necessitate Owners Allowing Trees To Be Trimmed.

The setting up of the standards of the Gamewell Fire and police alarm system will result in bringing other good results to the city than the service rendered by the system itself. There will be fear of interruption in future with either the telephone or electric light wires made by the government with these two latter branches of electric service practically means that the government will look after keeping the wires clear of all interruption.

The Mutual Telephone Company and the Hawaiian Electric Company, with an eye to future convenience, readily gave their consent to the brackets of the Gamewell people being placed upon their poles. Colonel Coffey merely acting as a contractor paid by the territorial government, was not treated with by the two companies who closed their agreements with the government direct in consultation with the head of the police department and the fire commissioners.

The contracts give to the government the right to place in position and maintain the cast iron standards carrying the wires for the various alarms wherever the routes laid out for the said systems necessitate the use of poles and can be facilitated by using the electric light or telephone poles.

The standards are placed at the extreme tip top of the poles and are cast with a pronglike base which clips the tops of the poles and is rivetted through them. Each base has extension arms or brackets that will carry six wires on each side. Their application will add about eighteen inches to the height of the poles and as the lines, for effective fire and police work, must be kept free from all overhanging or approximate boughs, the work that will devolve on the government will also keep the lines of the owners of the poles free from all trouble.

Godfrey Brown of the Mutual Telephone Company stated this morning that the clearing of the boughs by the government would help telephonic matters considerably as many private owners are very averse to having their trees cut in anyway in order to allow free passage, although they object still more emphatically when a moving bough or twig shuts off their conversation through a phone, upon which occasions they most emphatically proceed to call up the main office and call down the operators. With the government operation, matters will be mended however, and a right of way will be taken for the wires that will ensure the city's protection against fire and crime.

Along Carley of the Hawaiian Electric Company concurred with Mr. Brown. "They almost use shot guns on you sometimes when you want to trim the trees and are always ready to howl calamity when some bough that they would not allow to be cut, rubs the insulation off a wire or sags in wet weather and there is a live wire in consequence. There has been much legislation in various parts of the States over the rights of owners to trees overhanging the sidewalks. In certain parts of New York state, the law holds that the citizens right in his own premises extends only to the fence and not to the curbing."

"Take any number of cities in the States where there are long avenues of trees and you will find a circle clear around the wires, although the clearing is hardly noticeable unless you look for it from a particular point of view. The people recognize the necessity of keeping the wires clear for the value of good service aside from possible dangers and if the new system is to be effective, why the wires will have to be kept clear. Honolulu is particularly well blessed with trees, although the blessing seems mitigated to us when rainy weather comes on and citizens prove unaccommodating. However the government authorities should experience much less opposition than we did and it will take a lot of trouble off our shoulders."

In order to set up the new system, which has already been installed as far as placing the standards, along the Waikiki road into town as far as the Judiciary buildings, the men have to climb up through the present wires.

(Continued on page five)

KONA-KAU RAILWAY

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS IN THREE MONTHS.

Jacob Coerper Will Leave by the Sierra to Purchase Material Which Will Be Shipped Direct to Kona.

W. A. Wall, chief engineer for the Kona-Kau Railway, and Jacob Coerper, one of the promoters of that enterprise, returned from Kona by the steamer W. G. Hall this morning.

Active work on the railway is now in progress. A force of surveyors under the direction of A. J. Storm are at work making the actual location of the railway and staking the center of the line. Additional men for this work leave on the steamer sailing next Friday and Chief Engineer Wall will return in a week or so. The work is now progressing in central Kona and will be pushed rapidly. It is expected that the survey work on the ground for the whole line will be completed so that contracts for grading, filling, cutting and construction can be let about three months from now. The contracts for this will be let in sections so as to permit completion in the shortest possible time.

Jacob Coerper will leave for the mainland by the steamship Sierra, January 21, to make contracts for the railroad material. The ties and other lumber needed will probably be purchased somewhere on the Pacific coast. The rails, fish-plates, switches and other iron and steel material will probably be purchased in the east. But all material will be shipped direct to Kona, and construction will begin as soon as the material arrives.

ANOTHER SURVEY ORDERED.
A second survey on the ship Benjamin Sewall has been ordered this afternoon. The diver has been unable to locate the leak so Captains Fuller, Brokaw and Amesbury will make another examination of the vessel to determine what shall be done, to enable her to be repaired and go to sea.

THE WEATHER.
Weather Bureau, Punahou J. p. m.
Wind moderate northeast; weather fair, partly cloudy. Have been showers to the northwest in the forenoon.
Morning minimum temperature, 70; midday maximum temperature, 76; barometer, 30.1; dew point, 62; humidity, 71 percent.
Curtis J. Lyons, Observer.

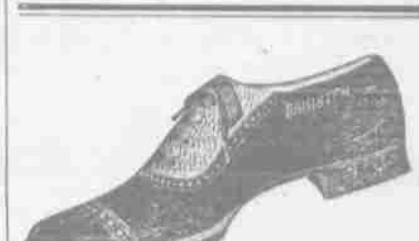
THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS.
The concluding paragraph of official statement of Hon. Reau E. Folk, Insurance Commissioner of Tennessee, referring to a report on the condition of the Provident Savings:
"The society is in the hands of strong, able and honest men, whose highest ambition is for its prosperity and good. They and the society stand high with the New York insurance department and with the New York business community." Represented in Honolulu by A. Newhouse, 15-16 Progress Block.

A CURE FOR LUMBAGO.
W. C. Williamson of Amherst, Va., U. S. A., says: "For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies had failed to do." Sold by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Company general agents.

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